THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

Mr. Vest [2] of Missouri, recently appointed Senator, appeared in his seat to-day. The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill to provide clothing for commissioned officers in the navy and marine corps; also passed the Senate bill to regulate payment for the destruction of property under military necessity.

The House concurred in the joint resolution for the observance of the 22d of February as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The bill increasing the pay of postmasters and route agents was passed.

Mr. Rivers, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back sundry resolutions relative to peace negotiations, with the recommendation that they be laid upon the table, which was agreed to. Mr. Orr, from the same committee, said that he had a report to submit which ought to be considered in secret session, and a motion to resolve into secret session was agreed to by one majority.

LATER NORTHERN DATES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

The Baltimore *American* (evening edition) of the 10th inst has been received. It contains nothing of interest.

Gen Stedman has ordered the arrest of Clement C. Clay, Sr., who will be sent to Nashville and held as a hostage for Judge Humphreys, who was captured at Huntsville by Gen. Roddy.

Gold 227.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

In the House of delegates to-day resolutions were submitted for the appointment of commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other States for commissioners from the United States, as to the best mode of mitigating the horrors of the present war and bringing about an honorable termination of the same. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed by yeas 101 to nays 2.

FRANK P. BLAIR IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

Frank P. Blair arrived in this city yesterday, and is staying at private quarters. The Evening's *Whig* says that is reported that he had an interview last night with the Secretary of War, but there are no developments in regard to the object of his visit.

REFUGEES FROM SAVANNAH—SHERMAN ON THE UNION.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.

By a flag of truce in the harbor to-day, two hundred and fifty Savannah refugees were received.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 11th, has a letter from Sherman to several prominent citizens, stating that his is merely a military command, and that he can order in that capacity but cannot give assurances or pledges affecting civil matters in the future. Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. Georgia is not of the Union, therefore the talk of reconstruction appears inappropriate. As long as any people remain armed and organized, the United States must pursue them with armies and deal with them according to military law. When the organizations are all broken, then the cases will be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks that the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. Washington in the whisky insurrection, and in accordance with the principle of the Burr conspiracy.

He quotes Washington and Jackson on the preservation of the Union, and says that the Union armies are simply fulfilling their command. The Union must be preserved, cost what it may, and there is no other alternative for the people of Georgia than to conform to this view of the case. No commissioners of negotiation or convention is necessary. Whenever the people of Georgia quit the rebellion, and elect members of Congress and Senators, and these take their seats the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

Refugees concur in the statement that Sherman's next move will be on Branchville next week.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.—Whatever else may be said of newspaper men, it cannot be said of them that they are extortioners. A few figures will show this For almost every article they consume in their families or in their business they have to pay prices regulated by Confederate currency paid for gold coin. At present one gold dollar demands from forty to fifty Confederate dollars—say forty. We charge for our daily paper at the rate of sixty Confederate dollars per year, which is just one dollar and a half per year in gold. Before the war no men would think ten dollars per year too much for a daily paper. At that rate our subscription price should now be *four hundred dollars*, and yet we caarge but *sixty*. When newspapers readers murmer at the advance of the price of newspapers let them just think of this. The Wilmington papers have just raised their rates of subscription and advertising. The daily papers of that city now are $25 for three months, and advertising is $5 per square for each insertion. The simple truth is *all* newspapers will have to increas their rates or stop, or else a great change in other matters must take place. Some general standard of value must be recognized, and we don't care much what they may be.—*State Journal.*

CHARCOAL FOR TURKEYS—Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

GOT—The word *get* is often used superfluously and incorrectly in familiar expressions. When in reply to my "Lend me a shilling," you say "I've got no money," you simply say what you do not mean. Omit the *got*, and your meaning is rightly conveyed. "I've got a cold is not bad English, if you mean to convey the idea that you have procured or contracted a cold somewhere; but if you merely wish to say, as you probably do, that you are suffering under a cold, "I have a cold" is the proper expression. "She has got a fair complexion" Here got is an intoloper, for you do not mean to say that she has procured a fair complexion, but simply that she has one. "I've got to go to town to-morrow." Here got is redundant and incorrect. "I have to go" expresses the idea.

Says Artemus Ward: Yu ma differ as much as yu like about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell yu konfidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figger is about as near rite as yu will get it.

The greater portion of the convicts from the Georgia Penitentiary, put in service have deserted; the remainder have done gallant [illegible]

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865. [No. 227.

"THE LONG AGO."

BY THE LATE PHILO HENDERSON.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of Time
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years!

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the ears in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen!

There's a magical Isle in the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this Isle is long ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore,
By the image is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear thro' the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices heard in the days that are before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remember for aye be that blessed Isle
All the day of life till night:
When the evening comes with its beautiful smiles,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May the "green wood of soul be in sight."

THE AWFUL BENEDICTION.

The Saviour demanded his disciples to return good for evil, assuring them that by such a course they would heap coals upon the heads of their enemies. The following historical incident may be considered an illustration of that policy:

Gen. Steenbock commanded the Swedish army, which in 1713, reduced the city of Altona to ashes. In order to avert this calamity from the city, deputation was sent to the General, at the head of which was seen the Lutheran minister, John Sasse who on appearing before Steenbock, went down upon his knees and for the sake of Jesus' wounded sufferings, implored for mercy in behalf of the city. Spurning the clergyman away, he exclaimed: "For the wounds of Jesus, the Russians gave no quarter to a single Sweed!" Sasse, however determined not to be repulsed, endeavored at the last interview to prevail upon the enraged General to adopt more pacific principles. But all his prayers and incessions proved unavoiling. Steenbock, pleading that he was acting under orders from his superiors, Sasse said in a firm tone of voice:

"If that be the case, if you must apply the torch to the ill-fated city, according to the command of your superiors, while you yourself are innocent of the dreadful deed, take hence with you upon your conscience, the blessing of that Lord, who will one day be the Judge of us all!" and with all that, he blessed the General in that awful hour, with that well known benediction. "The Lord bless thee and keep thee," &c.

Steenbock trembled and quivered under this benediction, yet notwithstanding, he executed his horrible design. But, he from that very hour, like General Tilly, (who during the thirty years' war had all waste the city of Madeburg, with inhuman cruelty) the Swedish war in Germany saw their Gen. ground nothing but misfortune befell him and the close of his arms and surrender himself with his whole army prisoners of war, to the Danes, near Tonniger.—Sometime after, Steenbock himself died in prison.—On his dying couch, he said to the clergyman who Administered the sacrement to him, "No curse, of all those with whom I have waged war as the benediction of that minister. it will continue to torture me, even in my dying moments, for it proved to me the source of dreadful consequences."

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan. 2, 1865. Raleigh, N. C.
215—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.
Jan. 12, 1865. JULIUS WILCOX.
224—1m.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865
Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.
Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf

Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th inst. A competent drill master will take charge of the Military department.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N. C. Jan. 6, 1865. 2 2—7t*

Headquarters Reserve N. C.
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders
No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.
By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Dec. 2, 1864. A. A. General.
191—

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W. D. Jones, Cashier.
Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864 C. F. DEEMS
263—tf.

LOST.

A $500, 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2d 1864. No. 2183, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison. Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.
J. H. SWEEZEY.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

W. H. H. Tucker

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward by
January 9, 1865. MANY VOTERS.
221—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.
218—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS as a candidate for commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability
218—te.

W. R. Andrews

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIOEER IN THE Western Ward at the ensuing election by
January 9, 1864. MANY VOTERS.
221—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.
218—te.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIdate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.
January 6, 1864 W. B. HUTCHINGS.
219—te.

MIDDLE WARD.

We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from the Middle Ward.
Jan. 14 226—2t.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce HENRY MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige MANY VOTERS.
January 9, 1865. 221—te.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.

We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.
225—2t*.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.

We are requested to announce Capt. Wm. R. RICHARDSON, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Middle Ward.
125—te.

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commission for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall continue to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.
I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election. I beg to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
January 5, 1865. J. J. OVERBY.
217—td.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan. 9, 1865. MANY VOTERS.
221—te*.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE: As your paper is a daily visitor in our ward, we take the opportunity to announce, through its columns, Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.
MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.
January 7, 1865. 220—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.
January 9, 1865. 221—te.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOlicit consignments.
They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Dowell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Fayetteville.
A. McBeen Cashier, Charlotte.
Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young. They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.
January 9, 1865. 221—6t.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. R. F. Summey, Ashville.
W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. J. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mrs. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. T. L. Bond, Tarboro,
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29 1864. 163—tf.

AUCTION SALES!

FUTURE DAYS.

12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction!

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:
1 Man 19 years old.
1 Woman 34 years old a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver.
2 Girls 15 years old with infants.
1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work.
1 Boy 13 " "
1 Boy 11 " "
1 Girl 10 " "
1 Boy 10 " "
1 Girl 13 " "
These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault.
Several more will be added to the sale.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan. 12, 1865. Auctioneers.
124—ts.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell
TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.
Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, house servants, farm hands, &c.
ALSO
Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Jan. 12-td. W. P. ASKEW, & CO.

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWAN,
January 2, 1864. Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
216—tds.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.
Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

WANTED,

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM. BEST OF references given, and a liberal price will be paid for one that will suit. Address
Jan. 14. B.,
Conservative office.
225—2t*

Classical School.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, SITUATED ten miles from Weldon and eight from Halifax town, will commence the 30th January, 1865. For circulars apply to
I. P. OSBORNE, Principal.
January 10, 1865. Weldon, N. C.
222—5t*.

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.
F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
January 3, 1865. 216—td.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,
Price, per hundred, $30 00
per dozen, 4 50
per single copy, 50
SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,
per hundred, 60 00
per dozen, 9 00
per single copy, 1 00
BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.
We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.
Address,
October 27, 1864. **Rev. A. R. RAVEN.**
161—

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.
For further information address
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Dec. 26, 1864. Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
111—w6w.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
December 29, 1864. G. W. CORBET, Jail'r.
37—w6m.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant of a higher order. The justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not he deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be [illegible]

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	80 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	50 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	150 00
		Three months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. CONSERVATIVE 1865.

STEAM POWER PRESS

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Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit. Thomas Seitle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm of Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 8th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr, Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof. Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

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COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.
Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.
Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.
Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

MONDAY MORNING, - - JANUARY 16, 1865.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. We wish to engage the services of some energetic man in each county of the State to assist us in extending the circulation of the CONSERVATIVE. Liberal inducements offered.

Persons wishing to engage in this business will please correspond with us at once.

☞ PAY UP. All persons indebted to this Office for Advertising or Job Work done prior to January 1, 1865, will please call and settle, or remit the amounts, at once.

☞ CHANGE OF TERMS. From and after Monday next the Terms of the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

Daily Paper,	1 month,	$10 00
" "	3 months,	20 00
" "	6 months,	40 00
Weekly Paper,	3 months,	10 00
" "	6 months,	20 00

Advertisements will be charged $5 per square for each insertion.

IF, AFTER THE acknowledgments which the Editor of the *Standard* has made, that he was wont in past times, to falsely denounce and endeavor to blacken the character of Governors Graham, Vance and others, who were opposing his *then doctrine of peaceable secession*, for mere *party purposes*, anything could be wanting to show the utter disregard for truth, that characterizes his statements in the columns of his paper, it would be found in his issue of the 13th instant. All who have been accustomed to see that journal know the wailings he was used to utter at the sacrifices he made in doing the public printing. Nothing according to his statements could have induced him to make so great a sacrifice, but his *exalted patriotism which rendered him willing to sustain any loss for the sake of the public good*. But the end and aim of all his efforts for *the public good*—his exaltation to the Governor's chair, to attain which he had completed the entire revolution of the whole political circle, and assumed as many phases as Proteus could shapes, "vanished into thin air," last summer, and when the Legislature met last Fall, he could submit to them no longer. "He was no candidate for the public printing." "He had sacrificed enough." Yet he now concludes that it is a prosperous business, and gravely enquires whether "Governor Vance shares the profits." We do not refer to the subject seriously to answer so silly a question, prompted by feelings so patent; and heretofore, so often and so satisfactorily answered by himself; but to consider whether something cannot be done to quiet our neighbor's disturbed feelings and soothe his aching heart. It is, indeed, heart-rending, that after having amassed so good a fortune in the good old times for the public printer, when the public paid him off in gold, as to leave nothing more to be desired, but the honorable "title of Governor attached to his name before he died," he should be denied this last boon, by those whom he had served so well; but still more so is it, that, when driven by this ingratitude "to change his base," and assume even the command of the "vile Conservatives" he had so often reviled before, the people should rise up *en masse*, and disperse the last ray of hope, especially when he had made known his wishes, and so ably advocated his own claims.—We will propound to the editor of the *Standard* the following mathematical question: If the Editor of the *Standard*, one of the best economists, lost heavily by the public printing, how much clear profits can the present public printer make?

If he will correctly solve the problem, and prove his work to be right, we will propose to the ensuing Legislature to confer on him the the honorary "*title of Governor*," that he may be so called before he dies, and we will set the proper example of styling him such, and urge the adoption of proper pains and penalties for all who may offend against his dignity.

IT IS NO LONGER a matter of conjecture that the Yankees after their discomfiture before Wilmington a few weeks ago, retired with the design soon to return. They are already there a second time. Stung with their former repulse, there is no doubt that they will this time make a desperate effort to retrieve themselves from the effects of their former defeat. The telegraph, it will be seen, informs us that disaster has caused Beast Butler to "go up the spout," and their commanders this time, will, of course, regard this as an intimation of their fate if they fail to succeed. Despatches may inform us of the result before we go to press. Until that settles the matter, we shall hope that our people there are prepared to give them such a reception as the public interests demand. We have little doubt that the state of preparation is better than when they first arrived before and we have as little, that better preparation will be needed. If there is enough of force there, especially of our own North Carolina boys, always and naturally brave, but rendered doubly so by the consciousness that they are fighting in the immediate vicinity of their own homes and firesides, many of which would necessarily, in case of defeat, be placed at the *tender mercies* of the brutal Yankee soldiery and negroes, we know that all will be well.

THE STANDARD was kind enough the other day, to inform us that we were beaten for the Legislature last summer by a large majority.—We would remind him that the majority was not quite four to one, as we fancy that against *somebody else* was, notwithstanding that *somebody else* boasted largely before the election of being with *the dear people*, as he has continued to do since—advocated his own election, and sung psalms in his own paper, in his own praise, which paper was found in the caves of the most noted robbers of the land—these robbers hurrahing for this great personage? We wonder if he was a "Conservative?" Did the mass of the people think so when they voted against him? Does the *Standard* know who he is?

OFFICIAL ORDERS. The following order has been issued from Gen. Gatlin's office:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 13th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 6.

I. The enemy having again landed on our coast, the Guard for Home Defence in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and of all the Counties lying East of said Counties, will at once be called into the Field by their respective Regimental or Battalion Commanders, and forwarded with all possible dispatch to Goldsboro. All Company officers will be required to proceed with their Companies.

II. The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiments and Battalions of the First, Second and Third Classes, as organized by Brig. General C Leventhorpe, will repair to Goldsboro', and report to that officer, and be in readiness to receive the troops as they arrive.

III. It is hoped and expected that these orders will be obeyed with promptness and alacrity.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday. tf.

The defence, by the North Carolinia troops, of Fort Fisher is almost unprecedented in military warfare. Never, in this, or any other war, has any fort, with the single exception of Sumpter, been subjected to such an assault. Twenty thousand shells were thrown into it, during a bombardment the most furious in naval annals. But the Spartan band by whom it was defended never dreamed of surrender. They left such humiliation to those whom the sight of a few gunboats can paralize out of chivalry and patriotism. The whole Confederacy will do honor to these heroic men. North Carolinia has reason to be proud of such sons. No State in the Confederacy has contributed more to the common defence, and none can show a more splendid record of courage and resolution. The handful of malcontents in her borders should no more be permitted to eclipse the fame of such men as fought at Fort Fisher, and upon a hundred other battle fields, than the spots on the sun to hide its transcendant glory and brightness.—*Richmond Dispath.*

MAJ. MCCLEOD TURNER.—We are sorry to see that this gallant officer, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of paralysis, the effect of a gun shot wound received at Gettysburg. Maj. Turner has been twice severely wounded: the last was thought to be mortal by those who saw him fall on the field of Gettysburg, where he was captured, and doubtless his present ill health, is to be attributed in part to long confinement in a Northern prison. He was among the first to go forth to do battle in defense of our country, and he has not only proved himself efficient, but a braver and more patriotic officer never led a battalion into action. We hope soon to see him himself again.—*Sals. Watch.*

The Louisville *Journal* announces that Lincoln has ordered the unconditional release of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs and Col. Frank Wolford.

INQUEST.

The Jury noticed in Wednesday's *Journal* as having under investigation the shooting of the negro boy Stephen, at the Government Stables, on Monday night, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound produced by a gun in the hands of Michael Lavill.

From the evidence brought before the Jury it appeared that Michael Lavill was a private watchman at the "Government Stables;" that on Monday John Kirkham, a member of Co. C, Hahr's Battalion, while passing by the Stables, on his way to Camp Lamb, came across Lavill standing at the breast works; that while talking with Lavill two negroes attempted to pass out through a hole in the fence; that Lavill ordered them back and threatened to shoot them; that after the negroes got into the house, inside of the enclosure, Lavill asked Kirkham to give him his (Kirkham's) gun which he did, when L fired, the ball striking the negro boy Stephen in the head, from which he died in about ten minutes, as previously stated.

After the verdict was rendered Lavill was committed to jail for trial at next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Coroner Perrin also held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of John Maher, who died at the Naval Hospital on that morning, from a wound received on Monday night last, from a knife in the hands of Joseph W. Bradley.

It would seem from the evidence before the Jury that Maher and Bradly met on Monday night at the house of Mary Allen, in this town, that both of them had been drinking; that from some cause or other Bradley drew his knife and cut Maher in the left side, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday morning.

After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict that the "deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted in his left side by a knife in the hands of Joseph W. Bradley."

Bradley was committed to Jail to wait his trial at our next Superior Court. Both men belonged to the Confederate States Navy.—*Wil. Jour.*

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE POINT,
Ft. Fisher, Jan. 7th 1864.

Gov. Z B. Vance, Raleigh N. C.:

DEAR GOVERNOR—I send by Mr. W. J. Palmer, the battle flag which floated over the "Mound" on the 24th and 25th December 1864. The following official report will associate a gallant North Carolina boy with the flag:

* * * * * * *

The staff on the Mound being unprovided with halyards, the battle flag had not been raised when the garrison flag was shot away. The order was immediately given to raise the flag, when private Christopher C. Bland, Co. K, 36th N. C. Regiment volunteered and climbing the staff under a heavy fire fastened the flag. At once a terrific fire was poured on the Mound and one end of the flag requiring to be fastened, B and repeated the heroic deed, and unscathed by the fearful ordeal, fastened the flag firmly to the staff, where it now floats, although torn and rent by fragments of shell.

The Mound is the right flank work. After having the battle flag raised there, I went to the left flank work of the fort, which commands the causeway into the fort on the river side, 2,581 yards from the Mound, and raised a battle flag on the parapet. I missed the flag at dawn Monday morning, and on inquiring learnt that not long before dark on Sunday the staff was carried away by an enfilading shot which together with the wind carried the flag over the palisades and some distance from the work into the marsh, and within the enemy's skirmish line. Maj. Gen. Butler reports officially that one of his men brought away this flag from the parapet. I know that Admiral Porter deserves the credit of taking it from the parapet, and as he did so little with his noisy fleet I think he should not be robbed of the honor.

Your Friend, WM. LAMB, Col.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Harmon Paul, aged about fifty-six years, overseeing for Mr. Mark Austin, was found in his room on Saturday morning last dead, and horribly burnt Mr. Paul has been subject to epileptic fits for a number of years past, and it is supposed that sometime during the night before, while sitting near the fire, he was seized with one of these and fell into the fire. He lived alone. Failing to appear at the usual hour; he was sent for, when the door of his room was found locked on the inside. It was forced open, when Mr. Paul was found lying across the fire-place, burned and dead.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

Gov. Magrath, of South Carolinia, has taken the field, and established his headquarters at Charleston.

A DOCUMENT SUITED TO THE TIMES.

The annexed letter from General Washington to Gen. Harrison—one of the signers of the declaration of independence—is found in the Army and Navy Herald. If the "Father of his Country" had been portraying the condition of affairs in the second revolution, now in progress, he could not have drawn a more faithful picture:

To Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen nothing since I came here, on the 22d inst., to change my opinion of men or measures, but abundant reasons to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war. By a faithful laborer in the cause; by a man who is daily extending his private estate, for not even the smallest earthly advantages, not common to all in case of a favorable issue to the dispute; by one who wishes the prosperity of America most devoutly, but sees it, or thinks he sees it, on the brink of ruin, you are besought most earnestly, my dear Col. Harrison, to exert yourself in endeavoring to rescue your country by sending your ablest men to Congress. These characters must not slumber nor sleep at home in such a time of pressing danger. They must not content themselves with the enjoyment of places of honor or profit in their own State, while the common interests of America are smouldering and sinking in irreparable ruins, if a remedy is not soon applied, and in which these also must ultimately be involved.

If I could be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, from what I have seen, heard, and in part know, I should, in one word, say, that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them; that speculation and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better part of every other consideration, and almost of every order of men; that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulating debt, and want of credit, which, in its consquences, is the want of everything, are but secondary considerations, and postponed from day to day, and from week to week, as if our affairs wore the most promising aspect. After drawing the picture, which, from my soul, I believe to be a true one, I need not now repeat to you that I am alarmed, and wish to see my countrymen aroused. I have no resentments, nor do I wish to point at particular characters. This I can declare to you, upon honor, for I have every attention paid me by Congress that I can possibly expect, and I have reason to think that I stand well in their estimation. But, in the present situation of things, I cannot help asking where are Mason, Wythe, Jefferson, Nicholas, Pendleton, Nelson, and another I could name.

And why, if you are sufficiently impressed with your danger, do you not, as New York has done in the case of Mr. Jay, send an extra member or two for at least a certain limited time, till the great business of the nation is put upon a more respectable and happy establishment? Our money, is now sinking, fifty per cent. a day in this city, and I shall not be surprised, in the course of a few months, if a total stop is put to the currency of it; and yet an assembly, a dinner or supper that will cost three or four hundred pounds, will not only take men off from acting, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, are quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure degrees into beggary and want. I again repeat to you this is not an exaggerated account. That it is an alarming one, I do not deny, and I confess to you that I feel more real distress on account of the present appearance of things than I have at any time since the commencement of the dispute, But it is time to bid you adieu. Providence has heretofore taken us up when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.

I am, yours, &.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO THINK OF.—The Milledgeville 'Recorder' says a studied effort is being made by the friends—or pretended friends of the President—to associate Mr. Stephens and Governer Brown in the work of disgracing and degrading the people of the Confederacy. No two men in Georgia, or in the Confederacy, are freer from such a charge. Both these statesmen believe that the pen is as powerful as the sword at certain periods of war, and that seasonable diplomacy may accomplish more good than sanguinary conflicts. Is there any harm in so thinking? Is any man wronged or the Confederacy injured in any of its parts, by such opinions?—Men may say what they please about this or that man's public course, but we say it without hesitation or fear of successful refutation, either at present or in the future. when this great question comes at last to be settled, as it must be by diplomacy, no two men in the Confederacy, if alive, will be more useful to us in the settlement of the vexed question, than Alexander H. Stephens, and E. Brown. Mark that.

"WHERE IS THE FRONT?"—It is well known that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as can be found. These last are scattered from the Ohio river to Savannah. A brave and gallant soldier tells the following:

He was going through North Alabama to join his command. Stopped at a house to get dinner. Two old lady's Who's youin's?" replied, "Wheeler's cavalry." "Where gwine?" "To the front." The old lady put on spectacles, eyed him intently, and then drawled out: "Mister, so' them fellers you call Wheeler's hoss critters, been gwine by here every day. Some war gwine North, sum gwine South, some East, and some West, some this way and some that—they all sed they war gwine to the front; now, mister, kin you tell me whar is the front?" The soldier left.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—Our information from Davidson College is, that quite a gale was experienced there and in the neighborhood, on Tuesday morning last. Some of the chimneys were blown down, some of the tinning on the roof torn up, and in the neighborhood houses were unroofed and a carriage house blown down, crushing a fine carriage: Considerable damage was done to property.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

A FRESHET.—The embankment two miles east of Brevard's Station, six miles beyond the Catawba river, was washed away yesterday, and so much injury done to the Lincolnton, C. & R. road, that the morning train bound for Cherryville was forced to return.

Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, west of the town, was booming yesterday. Gentlemen residing in the neighborhood were forced to abandon their vehicles and horses and foot it over the Lincoln railroad bridge. The flood gates and fences are all washed away.—*Char. Bul.*

At the ——— hotel, in Cairo, they are not noted for dispatch in filling orders for meals. If a warm dinner is ordered, some time is taken to cook it. Not long since I stopped there, and sat down at a table with an elderly gentleman, who ordered squirrel. I waited some time for my dinner, but almost through, and the old gentleman was still waiting for his squirrel. But his patience was at last exausted, and he beckoned the afteward to him, and said:

"Has the man got a good gun?"

"What man?" asked the steward.

"The man that's gone to shoot the squirrel," said the old gentleman, with great gravity.

Just then I looked, and did not hear the steward's answer, but I saw him disappear, in a few seconds the old gentleman was devouring his squirrel with apparent relish.

Strong delegations to Washington are urging Admiral Dupont as the successor of Secretary Welles.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It seems to be generally conceded that Sherman, after having traversed the State of Georgia and arrived at Savannah and captured that city "without impediments," will not long remain idle there. His final objective point is Lee's army. To effect that army he cut the railroads throughout his line of march in Georgia, since it is known that Southwestern Georgia has been one of the grand sources of supply for the army of Northern Virginia. To further interfere with the supplies of that army and to cut off military communication by railroad, he will be certain to aim his next blow at the railroads of South Carolina, his primary point probably being Branchville, and incidentally Charleston, but first, and primarily, Branchville we think.

We should not be at all surprised to learn that his movement has already commenced, and that his troops are even now in motion. Circumstances seem to point to that conclusion. One of these circumstances is the renewal of the attack or demonstration against Wilmington, and especially against the defences of its harbor. As yet we cannot assign to that movement its proper character, whether as a feint or a real attack—whether simply intended as a diversion, or seriously designed to attempt the reduction of our forts. Either way, we think it is so timid as to cooperate with any movement made by the enemy operating at the South. If they *can* do anything here, so much the better, they think, and even if they cannot, they no doubt calculate that they can succeed in detaining a certain amount of force here, and thus removing that much of opposition out of the way of Sherman's movement from Savannah.

We will know something more about this matter before going to press. Our people are cool, and exhibit no nervousness.—*Wilmington Journal Jan.* 14.

SIEGE MATTERS.

There was no firing yesterday, with the exception of a few guns to bring the flag of truce steamer to the anchorage ground.

About 250 refugees from Savannah, including men, women and children, were delivered. They nearly all concur in the statement that the general treatment of the inhabitants of Savannah by the Yankees has been mild. They say that Sherman has, with Forrest's reinforcements, 80,000 men, and that he began his movement against Branchville and Augusta on Wednesday.

The privates speak of wreaking their vengeance on South Carolina; but the officers say that their actions will depend upon the amount of opposition they may encounter. They declare that if they should have hard fighting to do and are successful, they will not attempt to restrain their men.

Most of the refugees were accommodated at private quarters—*Char. Mercury Jan* 13.

We learn that about eleven o'clock on Tuesday a fleet of over sixty vessels made its appearance off our coast opposite Battery Gatlin, which is some five miles above Fort Fisher and near the head of the Sound. Heavy guns were heard yesterday morning in that direction, no doubt intended to cover the landing of troops which was commenced about day light, and before 9 o'clock a brigade had been thrown on shore, and they were still landing. We are not yet apprised of the probable numbers of the enemy's land force, or of its composition, nor under whose command it is;—not Butler's probably—certainly not, if the report of his removal be true. One rumor says that General Terry is in command. Another says that Weitzel is. Porter is no doubt in command of the naval part of the expedition, and the whole no doubt made simultaneously with an advance by Sherman upon some point in South Carolina.

There is comparatively little excitement in town. Troops have been sent to the proper points, and may, ere this, be engaged with the enemy. Our military leaders are at their posts, and we look for some sharp work.

Chagrined by the ridicule cast upon the late *fiasco* the enemy will probably make a desperate effort to redeem their credit. Porter, we think, will be especially desperate, since, after casting all the blame for the late failure upon Butler, he will be in danger of having it fall back upon himself.

After all, the movements here at this time is a secondary and merely co-operative one, intended to facilitate the advance of Sherman.

At the date of the last advices last night no infantry fighting had taken place. Communication was open.—*Wil. Jour.*

SEWARD AND THE FOREIGN RELATION QUESTION.—The Northern papers publish, by telegraph from Washington, an editorial from the Richmond *Sentinel* concluding with this paragraph:

"If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and garranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all the States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them." Accompanying the telegram is the following explanation:

"The following editorial from the Richmond *Sentinel* has been deemed by Secretary Seward of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and Jeff. Davis' own intentions, that he has ordered copies of it to be sent to our foreign leaders, to show that the rebel Government is admitted by their own ministers to be a failure, and that, already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking for some port of refugee; and this being the case, that they be no longer considered as "belligerents." Those most familiar with Jeff Davis and his writings declare this to be from his pen."

FREAKS OF FASHION.—An excitement occurred in Philadelphia over a case of ladies' belt buckles, in this wise, as described by a local editor:

We saw yesterday, at the house of an extensive importer, a case of ladies' belt buckles. They are of the widest dimensions, carry a ribbon full three inches wide. They were worn in the times when ladies' waists were located a few inches below the akilla. They remained unsold when the fashions changed, just twenty eight years ago.—They were then packed up and consigned to a garret. They were yesterday reproduced for sale, and were taken by the retail trade with such rapidity that in a little while but few remained. The buckles in question sold at a price sufficient to pay twenty-eight years' interest on their original cost, and leave a very handsome profit besides.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—We learn from an authentic source that Gen. D. H. Hill has been assigned to a command in Gen. Hood's army. The people of this section who know Gen. Hill, will, we are sure, for the sake of the cause, be gratified with the announcement.—*Char. Bul.*

HUNG HIMSELF.—Austin, a negro blacksmith, and valuable hand, hung himself last evening in Mr. Charles Wilson's carriage shop. When found he was entirely dead.—*Char Bul.*

GALVANIZED YANKEES.—From a private letter we learn that Col. O'Neal's regiment of Confederate Yanks met the genuine Yankees in Mississippi a few days since and fought them with perfect despetation. Only a few of them deserted.

It is stated that A. T. Stewart, of New York, lately paid an income tax of $250,000 upon a net income of $5,000,000. He does a business of $30,000,000 a year, and has $14,000,000 invested in real estate. A. T. might retire on his income.

Fifty thousand dollars in 7.30 United States bonds was presented to Admiral Farragut by his friends in New York on Saturday.

Navigation on the Potomac is suspenned by an ice blockade.

A clergyman being deprived for non-conformity said, "*it should cost an hundred men their lives.*" This alarming speech being reported, he was taken before a magistrate and was examined when he explained himself by saying his meaning was that "*he intended to practice physic.*"

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM FORT FISHER.

We learned last night just before going to press that after a furious bombardment of two days, Fort Fisher was assaulted at 4 o'clock on yesterday.—Gen. Whiting telegraphed at six o'clock that the assault had been repulsed. Our casualties small. Gen. W. was slightly wounded.

We further learn that a despatch had been received from Gen. Bragg, saying there is no cause for alarm.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Yankee fleet, about sixty vessels, attacked Fort Fisher this morning about 7 o'clock. The bombardment lasted all day.

The Yankees landed a force about five miles above Fort Fisher, on the coast, this morning No particulars received.

Gen. Whiting is commanding in the Fort.

Fire in Salisbury.

SALISBURY, Jan. 13.

A fire in Salisbury was discovered this morning about 9 o'clock in a vacant store room in the Geo. W. Brown building now the property of J. H. Ennis. It spread with great rapidity to the right and left and rear, involving almost every wood building in the block.

Murphey's three story brick store arrested the flames on the south and Enniss's brick building, now occupied by the Commissary Department, arrested it on the North.

The buildings of the Quartermaster's Department were destroyed and with them some property, but how much is not yet known.

Loss of moveable property either public or private not very great.

The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

The Senate is in secret session.

House amendments of Senate to the bill providing clothing for the officers of the army and navy was concurred in. The Bill increasing the number of active midshipmen, and several other naval bills from the Senate passed, also passed the Senate bill providing for the transmission of newspapers to officers privates and musicians in the army, also the House bill providing for the payment of the interest due the Cherokee nation on certain State bonds, the payment of which is assumed by the Confederate States.

The exemption bill was taken up and further considered until adjournment at 1 o'clock.

President Davis sent in a message reporting the arrest of Mr. Foote in Northern Virginia while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemies country. Accompanying was a note to the President from the Secretary of War which says no special instructions has been given for such an arrest. The Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg who made the arrest says in a telegram dated the 12th. says: I have arrested Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating for peace as he avows. I have paroled him to await instructions.

On motion of Mr. Clark the matter was referred to the select commmittte of four.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.

The Senate is in secret session.

The House resumed the consideration of the exemption bill. The clause of the present law relating to ministers of the Gospel was adopted.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

Northern papers of the 11th, received. The report of Butler's removal is confirmed.

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 9th to devise means of relief for the suffering inhabitans of Savannah. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, to purchase and send a ship load of provisions to that city.

Thomas is concentrating his army at East Port.

The *Herald* advocates that the Union armies North and South, enforce the Monroe doctrine on the whole extent of this Continent against England, France and Spain.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

Ex-Governor Foote has been arrested at Occoquan, Prince William County. The charge upon which the arrest was made has not been made public. It is understood to have been without instructions from the authorities in Richmond.

Mr. Foote has not occupied his seat in the House of Representatives for nearly three weeks. He went towords the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across, that they might reach their home in Nashville.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.

Northern papers of the 12th has been received.

The *American* says Butlers farewell addres to the army of the James is in successive bad taste. It reads more like a Mexican pronunciamento than the address of a New England General. His removal tis said was made by the President at the request of Gen. Grant. Butler tells the troops in his address he has refused the orders to sacrifice their lives. Their blood does not stain his garments.

The Missouri State Convention by a vote of 60 to 4 passed the ordinance of emancipation abolishing slavery in that State.

Burnside has tendered his resignation.

The Galt house at Louisville a well known hotel was destroyed by fire on the 11th.

The Union State Convention assembled at Nashville on the 11th. Samuel Rodgers of Knox county is President. A discussion arose on the basis of voting. East Tennessee wanted each county to have one vote for every hundred cast against separation in 61. This was carried amid an intense excitement and the Convention adjourned.

A telegram confirms the report of the evacuation of that post and Van Buren by the Federal forces.

Another telegram says Fort Smith is not evacuated.

Gold on the 12th 219.

New Advertisements.

S. W. Scott

HAS LEFT FOR THE FRONT BUT IS A CANDIDATE for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. He voted for Z. B. Vance for Gov rnor.

January 15, 1865. 227—1t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, December Term, 1864.

Theopholus Hill and wife and others, vs. Joseph PhiHips and others.	Application to have probated copy of Will of Eliza Phillips.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Joseph Phillips O. A. Smith, Wm. T. Macklin and wife Mary, and John Smith, are non residents of this State, publication is therefore ordered in the Conservative, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, directing them to appear at the Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Noah R. Odom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in December, 1864.

NOAH R. ODOM, C. C. C.

January 16, 1865. 39—6w.